

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An apparatus for isolating a region of a lung,
comprising:

5 a closure device comprising a plurality of elongate
elements, each elongate element comprising a first end defining a
tissue penetrating tip, a second end opposite the first end, and
an intermediate region between the first and second ends, and a
hinged region pivotally coupling the intermediate regions of the
10 elongate elements together such that the first ends are movable
from a contracted condition away from one another towards an
expanded condition when the second ends are directed towards one
another.

15 2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the hinged region
comprises an elastic material for biasing the first ends towards
the contracted condition.

3. The apparatus of claim 2, further comprising:
20 a tubular member comprising a proximal end, a distal end
having a size for insertion into a body lumen, and a lumen
extending between the proximal and distal ends, the closure
device being disposed within the lumen with the first ends
oriented towards a distal outlet of the lumen; and

a pusher member disposed within the lumen proximal to the closure device, the pusher member being slidable relative to the tubular member for deploying the closure device from the distal outlet.

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4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein the tubular member comprises a deflecting element for engaging the closure device during deployment from the distal outlet to direct the second ends towards one another and thereby moving the first ends
10 towards the expanded condition.

5. A device for closing a bronchial passage, comprising:
an annular body defining an opening therethrough and
including a plurality of tines extending from the body away from
15 the opening, the body being compressible from an expanded condition towards a contracted condition for facilitating introduction into a bronchial passage; and

a flexible membrane extending across the opening for substantially sealing the opening from air flow therethrough.

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6. The device of claim 5, wherein the tines extend radially outwardly from the body in the expanded condition, thereby defining a substantially planar configuration.

7. The device of claim 5, wherein the tines 322 are deflected towards one another in the contracted condition such that the body defines a concave configuration.

5 8. The device of claim 5, wherein the tines are biased towards the expanded condition.

9. A method for reducing volume of a lung using a closure device comprising a planar body from which a plurality of tines
10 extend, the tines being movable between contracted and expanded conditions, the method comprising:

advancing the closure device with the tines in the contracted condition along a bronchial passage to a predetermined location; and

15 expanding the tines outwardly towards the expanded condition to engage tissue surrounding the predetermined location, whereby the planar body substantially seals the bronchial passage from air flow through the predetermined location.

20 10. The method of claim 9, wherein the planar body comprises an annular body defining an opening across which a flexible membrane extends, and wherein the flexible membrane accommodates compression and expansion of the annular body as the tines are compressed and expanded.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the tines are
constrained in the contracted condition by a delivery apparatus
carrying the closure device, and wherein the expanding step
5 comprises deploying the closure device from the delivery
apparatus, whereupon the tines automatically expand towards the
expanded condition.